

## MURPHY EXPLAINED TO HILL

## ABOUT VAN WYCK DOCK BOARD AND OTHER CITY AFFAIRS.

Going to show that Hill's leadership in New York City is now recognized—Will Sheehan Join Hands With Devery to Defeat the Tammany Outfit?

SANATOGA, Aug. 15.—Some Democrats expect Leader Charles Murphy to arrive here some day next week. Others say that he will not come, that it is not necessary, as he is already proceeding on a plan which has been adopted after frequent consultations with Democrats both inside and outside of Tammany and with others of State and national importance.

"The more you hear," said Samuel J. Tilden, years ago, speaking of factional strife among Democrats, meaning that the Democratic vote usually resulted in a heavy Democratic vote on election day. There are several district squabbles for leadership in Tammany which must be determined at the approaching primaries. Mr. Murphy, incidentally, is giving attention to these disputes.

It became known to-day from unquestionable sources that Mr. Murphy recently journeyed to Albany and had a long conference with David B. Hill, the acknowledged Democratic leader of the State. Part of the conversation between Mr. Hill and Mr. Murphy had to do with District Attorney Jerome's investigation of Mayor Van Wyck's dock board and the keen interest of Republican and Democratic newspapers in the investigation.

Mr. Hill was fearful that the investigation might be used to damage Mr. Murphy as leader of Tammany, but above and beyond that it might be an instrument in the hands of the Fusion forces to defeat the Democratic ticket, which Mr. Murphy, as the big chief of Tammany, would be a potential factor in nominating.

Furthermore, reports had come to Mr. Hill from New York City that it was the intention of Mr. Jerome and his friends to bring the investigation of the Dock Board to a head just about the time the municipal campaign was at its height, with possible presentations to the Grand Jury. Mr. Hill was solicitous over the significance of these reports and his conversation with Mr. Murphy took a serious turn.

Mr. Murphy assured Mr. Hill, it is declared, that neither Mr. Jerome nor Mr. Jerome's friends could by any means injure him with any wrong-acting. Mr. Hill's attitude toward Mr. Murphy, in accepting his declarations in the matter.

Mr. Hill, like the Republican leader, Senator Platt, takes a deep interest in the politics of the great city of New York. In times gone by several Tammany chiefs resented Mr. Hill's interest in Democratic politics below The Bronx. Evidently these days have passed and for that matter there is no reason, in the opinion of conservative Democrats, why this feeling should continue to exist.

It was pointed out that the Republicans of New York City obliterated all sentiments of that character against Senator Platt years ago. Mr. Platt, like Mr. Hill, is a "hayseed," one living in Oswego and the other in Albany. It is sure that the New York City Republicans resented at first Mr. Platt's interest in their affairs, but there is any amount of evidence to warrant the declaration that Mr. Hill's interest in the politics of New York City is not over it, then began to like it, and now cannot apparently get along without it.

There have been one or two points of difference in the past between the two men, which, it is insisted, have delayed the recognition of Mr. Hill's right to interest himself in the affairs of Democrats below The Bronx. The principal point of difference is that Mr. Hill's intense though laudable ambition to be the Democratic candidate for President.

This ambition first became known to Mr. Hill's fellow Democrats in 1888. It was at a fever heat in 1892, when the New York delegation to a man signed a manifesto at Chicago to the effect that Grover Cleveland, if nominated, would not carry the State of New York, and all, including Richard Croker, chief of Tammany at the time, declared Hill was the man to nominate.

All this was upset by the work of the Hon. William C. Whitney. Cleveland was nominated and carried the State by nearly 100,000. It has since been known that Mr. Hill's ambition to be the Democratic candidate, which has made certain New York City Democrats difficult as to accepting Mr. Hill's suggestions as to the management of their party, is not a thing to be done with the Presidential bid constantly in his bonnet is at times prone to consider his own aims and purposes rather than the welfare of the city and the political organization and its local needs.

Mr. Platt, on the other hand, before he became United States Senator in 1881, had for his ambition the nomination of the Postmaster-General, first in Hayes's and next in Garfield's Cabinet. He desired to be Secretary of the Treasury in Harrison's Cabinet. It is said that the State Convention held here insisted that he take the nomination for Governor. He resolutely declined it.

Looking over the careers of the opposing leaders of the two parties, it is therefore not difficult, it is averred, to explain the recognition of Mr. Platt by the Republicans below The Bronx. Mr. Whitney, on the other hand, of that region decided to accept Mr. Hill's suggestions, and this did not occur until last fall, when Tammany and the Fusion majority of Kings County Democrats wanted Chief Judge Alton B. Parker nominated for Governor, but bowed to the mandate of Mr. Hill that they accept Bird S. Cole.

Mr. Hill himself and his most intimate friends have said only recently that, although a young man of the great age of forty, he is not a candidate for Governor, and that there is now no hope that he can ever be nominated as the Democratic candidate for President.

Mr. Hill is intensely interested in the outcome of the battle for Mayor of New York City this fall. He will be the Democratic leader of the Empire State. The Democratic National Convention next year and the seventy-five delegates at his back will be a power in naming the candidate. Furthermore, this array of delegates will give Mr. Hill a prestige which may, in some degree, it is averred, soften the sharp criticisms which followed the selection and the defeat of Cole. Mr. Hill's interest in the city and its politics is a fact of which it is not fair to fail to take notice.

Will John C. Sheehan, leader of the Greater New York Democracy, join hands with Devery in the Ninth Assembly district at the approaching primaries to defeat the Goodwin-Smith Tammany outfit in the district? This question was discussed at the meeting of the city assembly, when the Sheehan and the Goodwin-Smith forces at the primaries. Should Devery repeat this performance this year he and his delegates would have a very good chance of carrying the city assembly, county and judicial conventions.

Who is siding Devery? was another question heard. Devery's expenditures in the district from the time he was elected to the district in 1898, eight months ago, have been carefully estimated by experts in local factional political warfare. These experts compute that Devery's outlay for the period mentioned must have been in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

Devery was never known to be free-handed with his own money, say these Democrats. They go on to tell how he is "a divvy of a fellow" in "chucking a pocketful of pennies to street youngsters" and "in setting up the beer," but "where green and yellow backs are to be shown Devery goes" way back and side down.

Devery declares that he is an independent candidate for Mayor and will have the support of "the labor element." Senator Platt and his friends say Devery will poll 20,000 votes. Devery himself says, "I will be elected Mayor." The political pugilists here give him anywhere from 5,000 to 10,000 votes in the contest.

When Col. James J. Cogan was nominated for Mayor in 1888, Hugh J. Grant was the

## TAMMANY CANDIDATE AND J. B. ERHARDT

## THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE IN JOSEPH. CO.

COOGAN had a respectable name. He was a successful business man in New York City. He was a member of the assembly during the campaign that he had the support of "the labor element" and that he would be elected over his opponents.

John Cogan, the labor leader, was Col. Cogan's campaign manager. Mr. Cogan was constantly at Col. Cogan's elbow. The Colonel made no public appearance without Mr. Cogan's approval, and no funds were distributed without Mr. Cogan's say so. On election day Cogan got, all told, 8,800 votes, but in several of the districts he lost. There was not a single vote for Cogan.

The record shows that not even Mr. Cogan voted for the Mayoralty candidate of "the labor element," and at the time was one of the high priests of the Henry George proletariat.

## WANT BUSINESS INDEPENDENCE.

## Coal Mining Firm Closes Its Plant—Mine Workers Defied.

TAMMANY, Pa., Aug. 15.—Young & Dunkleberger, proprietors of a colliery here, have taken a step, the result of which will be watched closely by operators throughout the coal region. Their employees demanded an advance in wages, and the Young & Dunkleberger then closed their colliery, boarded up the drift and made an announcement that they would not resume operations until "the organization known as the United Mine Workers allows us to run our business as we please."

The firm says it is paying its men all it can afford to, and that it has complied with the award of the strike commission in every particular.

## MOB SPIRIT IN LABOR UNIONS.

## Justice Woodward Says It Cannot Serve the Welfare of Any Man.

CHAUTAUQUE, Aug. 15.—Justice John Woodward of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court spoke this afternoon on the law and the mob spirit, took advantage of the occasion to express his opinions regarding the prevalence of the mob spirit in labor unions, and his discussion of this phase of the question elicited considerable favorable comment.

"The individual," said Justice Woodward, "has the right to pursue any lawful business or vocation in any manner not inconsistent with the rights of others, and this right is not to be interfered with by the mob spirit. It is the duty of the law to protect the individual from the mob spirit, and the law should be enforced to the full extent of its power to do so."

"The laboring man not only has a right to contract for his services, but he has a right to determine whether he will sell his labor to a corporation or to an individual. He has a right to refuse to work for any one, he has a right to refuse to work for a corporation, and he has a right to refuse to work for an individual. He has a right to refuse to work for any one, he has a right to refuse to work for a corporation, and he has a right to refuse to work for an individual."

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## JEFFRIES A REAL CHAMPION.

## CORBETT ADMITS THAT HE FACED A BETTER MAN.

Sporting Men Agree That the Bolliermaker Put Up the Best Fight of His Career—His Science a Revelation—Winner Receives \$32,728.50 in Gate Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Outclassed from start to finish in his battle for the championship with Jim Jeffries, in Mechanics' Pavilion, last night, Corbett admitted that he had faced a better man. The blow with which Jeffries settled last year in the seventh round of that historic battle.

All the sporting men in San Francisco discussed the big fight to-day, and the general opinion was that Jeffries gained more prestige by this one fight with Corbett than he won in all his previous battles, even his fight with Fitzsimmons. Last year, though he showed up in fine form, he was so unlike in his movements and so heavy with that he disgusted even his admirers. He looked like the beaten man in that contest, for his face was nearly closed from Fitz's hard punching over Corbett's head.

Corbett, the latter lay with his head on the carpet in the tenth round, Jeffries had not a mark on him to show that he had fought nine fast rounds with the cleverest heavyweight boxer in the ring. He actually had not received a scratch and the only sign he showed of any blow was in spitting blood, at the end of the eighth round, from Corbett's jaws in the mouth. All the heavyweights in the world are now looking at Corbett with a new respect.

Jeffries has such a deep chest and such a tough hide over his abdomen that the heaviest right hand punches that Corbett sent in with all his forces over Jeffries's heart did not even worry the champion. Even still uppercuts that would have made an ordinary man groggy had no more effect on Jeffries than light gas blows would have had on a huge ox. He shook his massive head, grinned and forced the fighting again.

Corbett, who had been so confident of his victory, now showed signs of fatigue. He dawdled through the eighth round to gain wind, and had Corbett possessed strength he might have scored well, but his blows lacked steam. Toward the end of the ninth Jeffries recovered and delivered a blow just as the gong sounded that took all the strength out of Corbett.

In his style of fighting Jeffries half a revelation to the crowd. Probably half the big house expected to see Corbett make a monkey out of the champion. They expected to see Corbett's head being knocked off. But the first round showed Corbett in the new light of a swift, skilful boxer, who used his left precisely as Fitz used his. Heretofore Jeffries has held his left out stiff and his low crouch lost him half in effectiveness. This time he swung his left free from the shoulder, and as he only used a half crouch he was able to hit Corbett repeatedly. His footwork, once his worst point, was now admirable, and he showed aggressiveness that was the greatest surprise of all.

Jeffries to-day is the quickest boxer of the heavyweight class, besides being the strongest man in the ring. Corbett, on the other hand, lost at least half of his speed in his effort to gain strength. He was very slow in the first four rounds, and throughout the fight he was outpointed frequently by Jeffries. The only thing that saved him from a knockout early in the game was his skill in rushing in close and clinching, and then hitting Jeffries after he had been hit by the champion.

Corbett declares he lost the fight through a heavy punch in the wind in the second round. He said that he was so tired that he could not see. Corbett's training to harden the muscles of his stomach proved child's play before Jeffries's trip-hammer blows. Corbett was hit by a blow in the stomach which he said he never felt before. He was hit by a blow in the stomach which he said he never felt before. He was hit by a blow in the stomach which he said he never felt before.

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## REGULATIONS FOR CUP RACES.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR FLEET CARRYING SIGHTSEERS.

Excursion Steamers and Yachts Will Be Compelled to Keep Within Lines of Patrol—Fast Steamboats to Aid Revenue Cutters in Keeping Course Clear.

The New York Yacht Club yesterday received the regulations to govern the fleet of excursion steamers and yachts at the Cup races which begin on Thursday. These regulations have been issued by Secretary Cortelyou to the supervising inspector-general of the steamboat inspection service. Copies of these instructions have been given to the captains of the excursion cutters in keeping course clear.

These rules are to be strictly enforced and any captain who breaks them will have trouble. He will be reported by the supervising inspector, if at the investigation it is found that he violated the rules, his license will be revoked. The rules are as follows:

To masters and owners of excursion steamers, yachts and all craft carrying passengers, to the effect of the international yacht races, and to all others concerned, your attention is called to the following regulations, which are to be carried out, during the international yacht races, the act of May 16, 1900, entitled "An act to provide for the safety of passengers on excursion steamers."

All masters and owners of water craft of excursion steamers, yachts and all craft carrying passengers, to the effect of the international yacht races, and to all others concerned, your attention is called to the following regulations, which are to be carried out, during the international yacht races, the act of May 16, 1900, entitled "An act to provide for the safety of passengers on excursion steamers."

Rule 1.—Observe carefully the movements of the patrol vessels and carry out promptly and cheerfully the instruction received from them. These vessels will fly the Revenue flag at the masthead, and these only are hereby authorized to enforce the rules.

A gun will be fired, the blue signal lowered and a "blue per" cone hoisted. Warning will be given by the patrol vessels, and a red ball hoisted. The start will be given by the patrol vessels, and a red ball hoisted. The start will be given by the patrol vessels, and a red ball hoisted.

Rule 2.—A clear course will be maintained until the starting line is reached. The starting line will be maintained until the race has been started. To accomplish this, the vessels of the first division of the patrol fleet will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute, and the second division will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute, and the third division will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute.

Rule 3.—The vessels of the first division of the patrol fleet will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute, and the second division will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute, and the third division will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute.

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Rule 1.—Observe carefully the movements of the patrol vessels and carry out promptly and cheerfully the instruction received from them. These vessels will fly the Revenue flag at the masthead, and these only are hereby authorized to enforce the rules.

A gun will be fired, the blue signal lowered and a "blue per" cone hoisted. Warning will be given by the patrol vessels, and a red ball hoisted. The start will be given by the patrol vessels, and a red ball hoisted.

Rule 2.—A clear course will be maintained until the starting line is reached. The starting line will be maintained until the race has been started. To accomplish this, the vessels of the first division of the patrol fleet will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute, and the second division will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute, and the third division will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute.

Rule 3.—The vessels of the first division of the patrol fleet will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute, and the second division will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute, and the third division will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute.

Rule 4.—The vessels of the first division of the patrol fleet will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute, and the second division will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute, and the third division will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute.

Rule 5.—The vessels of the first division of the patrol fleet will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute, and the second division will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute, and the third division will be stationed at intervals of not more than one minute.

Rule 6.—